

Daily Democrat.
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Notice to Correspondents.

We respectfully ask that our correspondents will forward to the Express Messengers, from all points where there are Express Messengers, letters giving important news intended for publication.

It must not be supposed that even in the Southern Confederacy the extraordinary confiscation law has passed without indignant protest.

In Charleston, Mr. Pettigru, of the District Court of the Confederate States for South Carolina, protested against the confiscation act. He is a distinguished and venerable jurist, of the very highest character in every sense. He took occasion, on the issuing of a writ of garnishment, to utter the following bold and eloquent language before Judge McGrath:

"Where is the authority given? Where is the power to call upon the citizen, in a new and unheard of manner, to answer questions upon oath for the purpose of enforcing the confiscation law? Shall it be said that it is to furnish the means for carrying on the war? How can that be said to be necessary which is absolutely not found among the people from whom we derive the common law? No English monarch or Parliament has ever sanctioned or undertaken such a thing. It is utterly inconsistent with the common law and the principles of the examination of the subjects of the laws of war. It is no more a part of the law of war than it is a part of the law of peace."

"All that can be said in favor of the act and object proposed, can be said in favor of the Star Chamber and the Spanish Inquisition. Torquemada set on the latter institution with the best of motives. It was to save men's souls. He labored most earnestly, in season and out of season; and when his necessity commanded, he burnt their bodies to save their souls."

"We do not consider that and justify the means in these days, but Torquemada might have burnt Jews and Protestants, without calling upon their best friends to inform against them, and making it penal not to do so."

"The war power includes as an incident everything which is necessary or usual. It cannot be pretended that this is necessary or usual, since it never was before. This is not the first war that ever was waged; and the laws of war are in a manner subject of wild speculation. Now, the means granted to attain this end are based upon the supposition that the end deserves all commendation; that nothing in the world is more calculated to advance the repute of the country than to be seen in searching out the property of enemies, and proceeding against them when they have no opportunity of being heard, and to impoverish them by taking away the earnings of their industry and applying it to other uses."

It would be the most intolerable hardship for me, for a citizen, at every quarter session to be obliged to tell all he knows or suspects against his neighbor. It is pretended that it is an innocent proceeding. How can that be innocent which calls upon one to commit a breach of trust?"

"It is an extraordinary stretch of power, in an extraordinary time, when we are endeavoring to make good before the world our right to its respect as an enlightened people—a people capable of self-government, and of governing themselves in a manner worthy of the civilization and light of the age; and this act, borrowed from the darkest period of tyranny, is dug up from the very quarries of despotism, and put forth as our sentiment and our law."

With regard to that which requires the violation of professional confidence, he must be better instructed before making up his mind to the order of reprisals or death—these are cases where it is dishonor or death—and death will certainly be chosen by every man who deserves the name."

This is not only an exhibition of malice and eloquence, but it sets forth, in burning words, the condition of affairs in the Southern States. The Union is hesitating whether to confiscate certain property or not; is striving, by all means, to relieve the war of its horrors, and to preserve the rights of property. What would be thought of it, if instead of doing this, it was to require every one to make oath of what his neighbor's opinions were; to adopt and make espionage a law of the land; to require every man to become the most detestable of all characters—a common informer, and the betrayer of his friend? It is no wonder the noble South Carolinian said, "There are cases where it is dishonor or death—and death will certainly be chosen by every man who deserves the name."

Is there any citizen of Kentucky who can lay his hand upon his heart and declare that he desires to live under such a Government? There are men who openly express their preference for that Government over our own, and yet every man—that is, every reading, thoughtful man—has seen this abominable confiscation law passed in the rebellious Government. Such men must have an anxious desire to give away their neighbor's property.

Another law, not quite so bad, because it does not necessitate the betrayal of one's friends, is that which confiscates all the property of citizens of Northern States who do not return home at a certain time—a species of plunder wholly unworthy of a Government.

In addition to this, they have a State law against which the District Attorney for Louisiana has issued an indignant protest, nearly as bold as that of Mr. Pettigru. It amounts to wholesale plundering.

Is any one surprised at this? Have they not from the beginning existed by spoiling and plundering others? The seizure of mines, forts, dock-yards, &c., was the beginning. It is only natural that a career so begun should be kept up. We looked for nothing less. The whole fabric rests upon the one principle of transferring as far as possible the wealth of the individual into the hands of the Government. The purchase of cotton, the enormous taxation, the wholesale confiscation of property upon slight and improbable cause, and the downright plundering that has been kept up, all show that desire. It will soon, if allowed to continue, become a mighty oligarchy, then a chaotic mob, and finally a terrible crushing despotism—the scorn and detestation of the world.

Is New Orleans Taken?—The news reached us Tuesday morning that an engagement was in progress at New Orleans, and that forces had been dispatched from Columbus. As no confirmation of this news has been received from Norfolk, whence our latest dates come, it is very doubtful. We notice in the St. Louis Republican, of the 18th, a dispatch from Cairo, dated the 17th, which seems like a confirmation. The dispatch reads thus:

A rumor prevails at Columbus that New Orleans has been taken. Another regiment has been sent South from the former place, and great anxiety prevails there. The news of the attack at New Orleans seems to be abundantly confirmed, but no particulars have yet been received.

We learn by Ship Island correspondence of the New York Times that General Phelps arrived at that point on the 4th inst. with his brigade, and as the distance to New Orleans, going via Lakes Borgne and Pontchartrain, is only sixty-five miles, and as the fortifications in the way were not formidable, there is a possibility that an attack was made on or about the 14th; but it is only a possibility—it scarcely reaches a probability, as Phelps did not have sufficient force to make an attack. Until more authentic information arrives, we shall still doubt the news.

There is a General Phelps in command at New Orleans, who has issued a proclamation which, in itself, seems to be a perfect original. He argues the question that there never should have been slave States and never ought to be. He is as wise as an owl in a sort of stump speech. He talks about free and slave labor, &c., in a manner that shows him far better suited to an abolition convention than at the head of an army. In getting it up, he had only his own magnificent headpiece, consulting none of his staff. The officers protested against it. It was, however, sent on shore, and will certainly get an extensive circulation in Louisiana, by the rebels, as it will do more good to the cause of rebellion than their armies. The officer will, beyond a doubt, be superseded, for exceeding instructions, and for being the most unmitigated fool that ever strutted under epaulettes.

To the Editor of the Democrat:
How is it that, whenever a black haired, blue eyed individual is engaged in any never forget to say something about his Abrahamian descent; but when Capt. Gabriel Netter becomes the "terror of the South," or Lieut. Sachs (alias Saxe), refusing to surrender, sells his life for those of half a dozen rebels, who are all the more respected for so far from all prejudice of race or religion, to say anything about the Jew Netter or the Jew Sachs?

Our correspondent furnishes information new to us. We did not know that Saxe was Sachs. We only know that Lieut. Sachs died, bravely fighting for his country, and sold his life dearly. Of the gallant Netter, we have made frequent mention—we know him personally and well. His deeds of daring have commanded the attention of the country. If, as our correspondent implies, they are of his race and religion, we rejoice to know it, for the reason that their good deeds will "cover a multitude of sins" charged upon their weaker brethren. All honor to the Jews, Netter and Sachs, and to all the gallant and patriotic sons of Abraham who stand by their adopted country.

A letter from an officer in Fort Pickens gives an account of the late affair there, together with an explanation of the motive which induced Col. Brown to open fire upon the rebel fort and batteries. It seems that the engagement was opened for the purpose of creating a diversion in favor of General Sherman, at Beaumont, and to prevent the withdrawal of more rebel troops from Bragg's command to strengthen the rebels at other points likely to be assailed by our expeditions. The plan succeeded perfectly and forced Bragg not only to stop the transfer of his troops in other places, but to ask for reinforcements for himself. The fire of Fort Pickens is represented to have been most effective, and only the lack of a sufficient number of National troops prevented the entire discomfiture of the rebels.

The Cincinnati Press, of Wednesday, announces that Madame Crivelli's concert in that city was a failure, so far as attendance goes.

At a called meeting of the tobacco dealers of the city of Louisville, held at the Ninth-street Warehouse, on the morning of the 19th of December, Mr. R. Burge was called to the chair, and Mr. H. Wigram appointed secretary.

The Chairman, after announcing the sad intelligence of the sudden death of Mr. Thomas P. Nash, a former companion in trade and associate, appointed the following named gentlemen—Messrs. McCraw, Ronald and Spalding—to draft resolutions expressive of the sympathy and grief of the meeting at this dispensation of Providence. The committee retired and drew up the following preamble and resolutions, which were read and adopted:

WHEREAS, We have heard with profound sorrow of the demise of our friend and fellow-townsman, Thomas P. Nash, we have this day stepped aside from the din and hum of business to express our heartfelt grief that the decree of Him, unto whom we bow in humble submission, has taken from our midst our beloved friend, and has thus again evidenced to us that in the midst of life we are in death; therefore, be it

Resolved, That, in the death of Thomas P. Nash, the tobacco trade has lost an enterprising patron, a liberal dealer, and one of its main supporters.

Resolved, That we, his associates in trade, have always found him to be a man of high character, of great energy, and of a thorough good and evil report; upright in his dealings, unbending in his integrity, and "liberal to a fault."

Resolved, That in all the attributes which go to make up the character of a gentleman, he was excelled, and we look down the sunny slopes of the past in vain to find one who clung to his friends with more tenacity or with warmer attachment.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to receive the remains, and that we attend the funeral in a body. [The following named gentlemen were appointed on the committee: Messrs. McCraw, Ward, Frazier, Ronald, Graham, and Clark.]

Resolved, That we tender our condolences to his mourning wife and children, who have lost a devoted and affectionate husband, and a loving and indulgent father.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be sent to the family of the deceased, and that the above be printed in the city papers.

R. BURGE, Chairman.

Letter from Munfordville.

REPORT OF THE ENGAGEMENT—AT SAVANNAH AND ATROPHOUS MURDER—D. W. MAXEY KILLED WITH BULLHORN IN HIS OWN HOUSE—LET THE LEGISLATURE COME UP TO THE WORK.

CAMP WOOD, MUNFORDVILLE, KY., December 17, 1861.

Editors Democrat—Gentlemen: The good people of Munfordville and vicinity were startled to-day, at about half past twelve o'clock, by the rattle of musketry and roar of artillery, just beyond the river, within full view of the town. It was soon ascertained that a portion of Colonel Wilcox's regiment, the Thirty-second Indiana, which was picketing on the south side of the river, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Van Wever, had been attacked by General Hindman's brigade, consisting of two or three regiments of infantry, a battalion of Texas Rangers, and a battery of four or five pieces of artillery. Immediately the whole of the forces at this point were ordered out and placed in readiness for a general engagement, and the Thirty-ninth Indiana and Forty-ninth Ohio sent across the river to reinforce the Thirty-second. But, though they proceeded with all possible haste, they reached the scene of action too late to be of any service—for the gallant Thirty-second had cleared the field, and no enemy was to be seen, except the dead, whom they left in their precipitate flight.

In this engagement the men of the Thirty-second have won for themselves unfading laurels, and have demonstrated the fact, of which all who knew them were well convinced, that for cool, unflinching courage and perfect discipline, they are unsurpassed. There were not more than five hundred men from the regiment engaged in the fight, and were surprised by the whole brigade of about two thousand men, who were supported by the regulars of the Federal army, the regiments of infantry, the shells from the battery, and charge of the cavalry of the enemy—firing, falling back, reloading and firing again, in perfect order—a la Sigel—until they were completely routed, and fled precipitately, leaving their dead and quite a number of horses on the field, among whom was Colonel Terry, of the Rangers.

The loss of the Thirty-second in killed and wounded is but twenty-six, which, considering the disparity of numbers, and the fact that they were in open ground and the rebels covered by heavy timber, is most remarkable. The only aid which the Thirty-second had was three shots from our batteries on the north side of the stream, which, it is thought, were ineffective, as the rebels were concealed from them.

It is not likely that the rebels will again make their appearance near here, as this little skirmish has taught them that the "Dutch and Abolitionists" are quite as good at fighting as they would have believed they are at stalling negroes.

A most atrocious and distasteful act—for which the annals of savage barbarity can scarcely furnish a parallel—was perpetrated on yesterday by a band of Hindman's volunteers. They visited the house of David W. Netter, one of the most respectable citizens of this county, and formerly a member of the Legislature, and fired upon him, wounding him in the arm. Mr. W. fled into his house, and went up stairs, whence he was followed by them and literally riddled with bullets—murdered in cold blood, in his own house, for no other crime than loyalty to his Government.

And with a knowledge of these facts of senseless atrocity, will our Legislature adjourn and pass no act to punish the traitors and confiscate their property? Will they stifle over nice points of state about private rights, and jealously foster and protect the interests of those who, with the assassin's hand, are striking down the best men of the land? Rather let them realize the truth that they are robbers, murderers and traitors, and mete out to them all the even-handed justice which their acts demand.

To fail to do this will be a great crime, for which the people ought and will hold them to a terrible account. The time for speedy retributive justice has long since passed, and traitors must be made to meet the traitor's fate.

Address

OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE CENTRAL UNION CLUB IN THE STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Amidst the haste which attended our first organization in May, 1861, and the rapidity of the progress of our Order subsequent to that time, it was found impracticable to place it upon a permanent footing, or to organize a perfect system of correspondence. Nevertheless, our first object—the salvation of our State from the fatal snare of secession and the numberless evils which have followed in its train, wherever this giant crime of the nineteenth century has found foothold—has been accomplished, so far as the voice of our people, again and yet again enunciated by their votes, could accomplish it.

More recently, our Order has been introduced into several of our sister States; and from the lively interest manifested by the people of the whole country in the results of our work in Kentucky, and the zeal which it seems to inspire, it seems not improbable that it will, at no distant day, become a power in the nation, and may, with proper management, and by the favor of Divine Providence, be made effective as a means of the preservation of our liberties, and of the final overthrow of the sectionalists and demagogues who have so nearly brought our country to the verge of destruction.

No intelligent man can doubt, and no sane man will deny, that there are now in the seceded States tens and hundreds of thousands of our fellow-citizens who have never yet voluntarily bowed the knee to the Babel of Secession, and who are looking with longing eyes for a return of their former peace, happiness and prosperity. Many of these men have already risen against their oppressors, and have beard the lion in his den, but the largest number of them are yet within the coils of the serpent, as yet unable to help themselves to strike an effective blow for their deliverance.

It is not our solemn duty to aid these our suffering brethren? Shall we not extend to them the hand of friendship, and aid them to the extent of our ability to regain their lost liberties, and that peace and prosperity of which they have been so unjustly deprived? The time, as we believe, is now rapidly approaching when, by a concerted effort on our part, we can extend material aid to our Southern brethren by the extension of our Order among them. Shall it not be done?

As the first step towards the accomplishment of these ends, we must perfect our own organization, and endeavor to enlist the active co-operation of every unconditioned Union man in our State. Our Clubs should be reorganized, and those which have been disbanded should be reconstituted, and a bold and vigorous effort made to plant our organization in the seceded States as soon as circumstances will permit, and wherever a footing can be gained.

With these ends in view, the Executive Committee have made various changes in the details of the plan of operations, which will be promulgated so soon as proper information can be obtained. Presidents of Clubs throughout the South should be promptly and forward their names and postoffice address to the Executive Committee, addressed—Postoffice Box No. 1,079, Louisville, Ky.

Letter from the Seat of War.

GENERAL R. W. JOHNSON—ONLY CAUSE OF REBELRY—BRIDGING CURRENT RIVER—SKIRMISH AT LEXINGTON—DESTRUCTION OF ZOLLICOFFER—PROBABLE ADVANCE OF A PART OF HICKMAN'S FORCE—A PITCHED BATTLE TO BE EXPECTED ON GREEN RIVER.

CAMP WOOD, MUNFORDVILLE, KY., December 16, 1861.

Editors Democrat—Gentlemen: This being the advance of the central division of the grand army of Kentucky, Munfordville has become, instead of the obscure little village of other days, a point of general interest to the whole country. The forces here are under the immediate command of General R. W. Johnson, of your city, who, by his courteous demeanor, and a jealous watch over the interests of the citizens of all political opinions, is fast ingratiating himself into the favor of all. In the person of General Johnson, his staff, and the officers of the various regiments amongst us, we find verified the words of the Union men who had visited the army before its arrival here, and who assured us that it was composed of gentlemen; and we are fully prepared to appreciate their soldierly bearing, after having been, for two months past, in the midst of the marauders and guerrillas of the Confederates. The only thing we have cause to regret, in regard to the movements of the troops now here, is, that they were not here two months since—then our property would now prevail; whilst as it is, very many of our citizens have been robbed of all their property, themselves arrested and put to great trouble and inconvenience to get off with their lives, and even now the thieves are scouring the whole country south of Green river, taking whatever of horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, &c., they have left when they retired from Rowlett's station; and almost daily some Union man is arrested by them, and carried to their camp, which is at Cave City, ten miles from here, and is insulted, beaten, and generally turned loose. But thanks to the energy with which the Federal army is perfecting its preparations, their time for pillage and plunder, in this vicinity, is short. Within a very short time the river will be bridged, and the rebels will be driven to a place of safety. One bridge across the river will be finished to-day.

The bridges are being constructed by the Thirty-second Indiana, Col. Wilcox, a better soldier than a statesman, is in the service, and it is really gratifying to witness the activity with which they work, and the eagerness which they manifest to get beyond the stream, which is intensified by frequently getting sight of bands of rebels, who prowl about the adjacent hills to reconnoiter. The boys are highly elated with the prospect of soon having an opportunity of testing the pluck of the rebels. Several picket skirmishes have occurred already. Three brushes were had yesterday, in one of which we were victorious, and a rebel wounded and an taken prisoner, and one of the rebel cavalry killed and his horse captured. This took place at Rowlett's Station. Three of Col. Wilcox's men had wandered there (two miles below the river) to reconnoiter, when they were suddenly fired upon by ten rebel cavalry, one man being wounded by the first fire. They all then returned the fire, killing one rebel, as stated, when a second volley from the rebels wounded another, and by a chance, the other was taken prisoner. Immediately on getting news of the firing, Col. W. dispatched a force of sixty men to the scene, who brought in the wounded, but not until they had been stripped of their clothing by the rebels. The horse of the dead man ran into Woodville, and was there taken by Col. W. Another skirmish occurred eight miles below here, and still another seven miles below, in both of which the firing was across the river. So the war has actually commenced in the central division; and if Congress, as it is expected, will pass the appropriation bill, we shall, or else be safely housed in Fort Lafayette, and the settlement of the question left to our brave troops, unimpeded by any emancipation ensnailments and abolition pronouncements, the war will speedily be brought to a close, and the Union reestablished on an indissoluble basis, spreading peace and prosperity throughout all our borders.

But the action of Congress—if the tone of the speeches made, and resolutions offered, here be any indication of a true indication of their purpose—is greatly to be feared. There is more danger of dissolution being perfected by the Congress at Washington, by ten to one, than by the armies of the South; unless the resident soldiers here are in a state of getting down and utterly repudiating the radicals of his party. Will he do it? We still hope and believe he will.

So far as the confiscation of the property of those in actual rebellion is concerned, I have nothing to say against it; I approve it; with all my heart, in my opinion, those who have become so lost to the claims of patriotism and of honor as to join in this traitorous rabble, the purpose of which is to pull down this Government of ours, have forfeited all claims to protection or consideration, and the property of such traitors, alien enemies, traitors, and treat them as such. I would have our State Legislature so recognize them, and pass an act immediately to confiscate their property, of description (involving slaves), appropriate the proceeds to reimburse the hands of Union men who have been robbed by the rebels, and if there be an excess, let it go toward paying the expenses of the war. Let Kentucky take the initiative in this matter, let her be the first to take the action, she is competent to take care of the rebels and their property within her jurisdiction, and will have none of their intermeddling, and the effect will doubtless prove highly satisfactory. The other border States will emulate her example, the conservative men everywhere will indorse it, and abolitionism and secession—those twin children of the devil—will be buried in one common grave, and consigned to eternal execution.

[NOTE.—Will our correspondent in future please direct his favors as follows: "Louisville Democrat, Drawer C, Louisville, Ky."] **Letter from LaGrange.**

LA GRANGE, KY., Dec. 16, 1861.

Editors Democrat—Gentlemen: You may remember that I, a few months ago, suggested the propriety of calling the attention of the proper authorities to the importance of appointing, in each county of the State, a gentleman well skilled in military affairs, whose vocation should consist in urging all who could not enlist in the regular volunteer force to form themselves into Home Guards (Union), in their respective neighborhoods, and to drill these companies at regular specified places and times. I also suggested that those of the above companies, who had no arms, &c., be furnished with them as soon as practicable. By these means we could, in a short time, have from one thousand to fifteen hundred fine soldiers ready to put down any neighborhood invasions, &c., without calling upon our regular force; and, if necessary, this reserve force would be ready for the protection of any part of our State. The importance of such action then, as a preventive, has now, from recent occurrences, become a necessity as a cure for aggressions and evils. Hence, I repeat the suggestion for what it is worth.

VALUABLE SUGGESTION.

How THEY ARE KEEPING THEIR NEUTRALITY.—A correspondent at Port Antonio, Nova Scotia, sends a letter to the Philadelphia Ledger showing how British subjects, in the Bay of Fundy, violate the British neutrality laws. The Spilfire, a vessel he mentioned in September last as fitting out for a Southern port, has returned, having accomplished her voyage successfully. She is now loading again for a similar voyage. The Mayflower is also fitting out for a voyage to the South. As in Canada, the feeling of then inhabitants in Nova Scotia is strongly against the United States.

After all their boasted unanimity of sentiment, the Confederates are drafting in Tennessee. This shows the utter loathing and contempt of the people for the action of the leaders who have plunged their State into this rebellion.

December of the present year will have two new moons and five Sundays.

Latest from Bowlinggreen.

INTERCEPTED LETTER FROM A REBEL—POSITION OF THE CONFEDERATE ARMY—PART TO GO INTO WINTER QUARTERS—DESTRUCTION OF ZOLLICOFFER—PROBABLE ADVANCE OF A PART OF HICKMAN'S FORCE—A PITCHED BATTLE TO BE EXPECTED ON GREEN RIVER.

The Evansville Journal, of the 17th, has the following letter, which seems to have intrinsic evidence of truthfulness:

BOWLINGGREEN, KY., Dec. 9. The war policy to be pursued by the Confederates, occupying this position of the State, is an enigma, the solution of which cannot be easily arrived at. The latest movement but one that has been made since the return of Breckinridge's brigade from Russellville was that of Saturday last, when the same command moved from their old camping ground to a woods distant about three miles from town, where trees are old and the ground is a level, and everything necessary for the establishment of comfortable winter quarters being prepared.

Gen. Hindman's legion, together with two additional regiments detached from Hardee's division, were ordered to Green River yesterday, and will probably occupy the same position, near Munfordville, as that held by the Kentucky Brigade upon the advent of Confederate troops into the State, over three months since. The public at large can as readily, and with as much accuracy, arrive at a probable conclusion of the meaning of two columns of a portion of the army moving in different directions—evidently making arrangements for remaining here during the winter, the other apparently the advance guard of a forward movement—as can any of the pretended wisecracks of this place.

Again, another move was made last evening, the sending of Col. Scott's Louisiana Cavalry to Russellville, at which point they will undoubtedly remain during the winter, in order to check or give timely warning any actual or meditated advance that may be made or feigned by Crittenden. Seeing that Gen. Buell is timorous of attacking this place, and that the immediate Federal advance is to be made upon it, the gate of battle may be offered them in the vicinity of their present encampment north of Green river; at least such a conjecture is plausible when taken in connection with the fact that a few days since one of our Generals remarked that "I will not all go into winter quarters."

Another fact, which in itself is portentous, transpired last Friday. The expedition sent under command of Capt. Morgan crossed the river at Saxtonville, and crossed the bridge over Nolichucky, which is eight miles beyond, and burnt the railroad bridge recently repaired by Rousseau. The Federal pickets extended as far as the bridge, but have since been withdrawn to Nolichucky. Captain Morgan's visit was rather unexpected, but in order to advise General McCook of his presence in that neck of woods a card with "compliments of Captain John H. Morgan, C. S. A." was sent to him.

Captain Morgan is intended to destroy the bridge over Nolichucky, but for not having been washed away, as is also that over Rolling Fork, thus making the connection between Louisville and Buell's army a slow and tedious one. Whatever is to be done in the future, it will be within the present month, and the campaign for the winter definitely arranged.

General Zollicoffer, when last heard from, was in the vicinity of Somerset, Pulaski county, en route for Danville.

General Hardee is moving in a direction so as to form a speedy junction with Zollicoffer, and an immediate attack upon Lexington and Frankfort, together with the capture of the Federal Legislature, now in session, may with some confidence be looked for.

Gen. Marshall has, it is understood, issued a proclamation to the citizens of Kentucky, in which he states that the Home Guard of the different counties must join him or fight him, as they will not be left in the rear. The whole country is awaking, and numbers are daily flocking to the standard of both Generals. It is their design, as stated, to advance upon Lexington and Frankfort; no opposing force will be left in front of the column here, and an attack upon the front and rear will certainly result in the State being freed from its present, and of the war being carried into the enemy's country, where terms of peace could be better dictated.

The railroad bridge recently burnt over Whippoorwill creek has been repaired, and trains now go through to Memphis.

A flag of truce, accompanying the remains of Gen. Buckner's child, was dispatched to Louisville Saturday.

The Concordia cavalry, of Louisville, arrived here yesterday, and have gone into camp. They bore a black flag, the appearance of which was the occasion for excited shouts from the Kentucky troops, all of whom would willingly go into battle under the same colors.

The language of the Indianapolis Journal (Republican), on the idea of the Abolitionists that this rebellion can't be put down without liberating the slaves, is very pointed and unmistakable. Hear it: "A Mr. Saerman, of New York, is credited by the telegraph with utterance of language in the Republican caucus, on Wednesday night, which we have no language to fittingly condemn. He declared that 'the Government never could put down this rebellion, unless it liberates the slaves, unless we employ slaves, will be or any other as of his kind please tell us how we are to get the slaves!'"

Probably some of the asses of the Sherman kidney will try to answer the question.

Commander Rodgers' reconnaissance has already been followed up by the naval occupation of the newly discovered passage, Warsaw inlet. Our guns are in that passage, but ten miles from Savannah, the steeples of which are plainly visible from the decks of our ships as they ride at anchor there. From their anchorage Savannah may be approached under circumstances in which it will be utterly defenseless. At any moment General Sherman may be ready, that city must fall into our hands. General Sherman is pushing forward, and is expected speedily to secure the Savannah and Charleston railroad.

How THEY ARE KEEPING THEIR NEUTRALITY.—A correspondent at Port Antonio, Nova Scotia, sends a letter to the Philadelphia Ledger showing how British subjects, in the Bay of Fundy, violate the British neutrality laws. The Spilfire, a vessel he mentioned in September last as fitting out for a Southern port, has returned, having accomplished her voyage successfully. She is now loading again for a similar voyage. The Mayflower is also fitting out for a voyage to the South. As in Canada, the feeling of then inhabitants in Nova Scotia is strongly against the United States.

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TELEGRAPHIC.

From Yesterday's "Evening News."

NEWS FROM RICHMOND!

Tennessee Legislature and the Cotton Crop!

REBEL ADVICES OF FORWARD MOVEMENT BY MCLELLAN!

FIRE AT LEXINGTON FAIR-GROUNDS!

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN THE SOUTH

Message from the President!

Mason and Sillidell in the Cabinet!

BANK MEETING IN NEW YORK!

MESSENGEES FROM ENGLAND ARRIVED!

GEN. KELLY MOVING ON WINCHESTER

HALIFAX FOR A WAR!

SOUTHERN DISPATCHES—GEN. FLOYD ORDERED TO BOWLINGGREEN!

NEWS FROM TEXAS!

Rebel Crittenden at Cumberland Gap!

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The Richmond and Norfolk papers of yesterday have been received. The Centerville and Fairfax correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch writes, on Dec. 15th:

"The fortifications around Centerville are now completed and present quite a formidable appearance for field fortifications. They are strong, built very strong, some of the works being bastioned forts, constructed in a manner that shows skillful engineering on the part of somebody—Gen. Beauregard, I presume. Some one seems to have been taken care of the embrasures, which are built to combine convenience and handling the guns with the best method for protecting the men. They were very strongly built, with hurdles and sand bags, and will stand a heavy cannonading before giving way. The command of these forts having arrived from a place where they make most excellent guns, they have been put in position, and all that is now asked is for General McClellan to bring on his Yankees. Different artillery corps are drilling in these batteries every day, and some have become proficient marksmen, while all have attained the perfectly the range of any point where a hostile battery could be planted."

A series of resolutions has been adopted by the Legislature of Tennessee relating to the opening of the Southern ports, and recommending that no crop of cotton be seeded the ensuing year.

R. M. T. Hunter is censured by the correspondent of the Examiner for wishing to resign his place in the cabinet to avoid the trials which possibly await the Administration.

The Examiner says Intelligence, apparently better founded than that which goes generally by its way from Washington, has been received of an intention on the part of the military authorities of the United States to make an advance upon the lines of the Potomac and risk another general engagement within the next ten days.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Herald's Special Dispatch—From the numerous dispatches which have been received here to-day, there is a fair prospect among the people in different parts of the country that the Government may be induced by some diplomacy to give the traitors up. I have the highest authority for saying that the probability of their surrender under any necessary does not now exist. The President is firm and immovable on this point.

Times' Special.—A cabinet meeting was held to-day, at which the English question was discussed, of course, informally. There was but one sentiment: that no quarrel with England must be permitted to interfere at this moment to stay the reduction of the rebels. I have the best authority for saying that the demands of England will be met in a spirit of conciliation, which will refuse the report that Mr. Seward, or any other member of the cabinet, has been eager to provoke a foreign war.

A resolution offered in the Washington City Council favoring the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia was laid on the table by a vote of 9 to 4.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Special to the Tribune.—Captain Adams, the United States messenger arrived about midnight. The President will send a message to the Senate on the subject of our relations with Great Britain, which will be considered in executive session to-morrow. A rumor is afloat that the government will permit the return of Mason and Sillidell, but we are satisfied that it is untrue. The Africa will carry to England a dispatch from Lord Lyons, containing little more than the intelligence that he has received and delivered to the American government his instructions from the foreign office. The Senate committee on foreign affairs has the question of establishing diplomatic relations with Liberia and Hayti under advisement, and will report favorably at an early day.

New York, December 19.—The Times says the Secretary of the Treasury is in town.

Another general meeting of our associated banks was held this afternoon. The immediate object is given out to have been not to confer upon the acknowledged financial wants of the Government for the next six months, frankly stated by Mr. Chase to be \$275,000,000, but to arrange a matter of account involving the ten or twelve millions under the negotiations of the 18th of August.

After the affair was adjusted, the meeting adjourned to convene again to-morrow. It is probable the magnitude of the real question likely to be presented to-wit, the supply of two hundred and seventy-five millions of dollars to the treasury between the 1st of January and the 30th of June on the specie basis, which the proceedings of last night have declared to be the

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE

FRANKFORD, Dec. 19, 1861.
IN SENATE.
The Senate was opened with prayer by the Rev. J. N. Norton, of the Episcopal church.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The Senate resumed the unfinished report of the Bank Committee, being a bill for the benefit of the Commercial Bank of Kentucky, and the amendments of Mr. Grover. The bill allows the bank to take its stock in payment of debts due in bank and to resell it. One of Mr. Grover's amendments proposed to extend the same privilege to all the banks in the State, and the other provides that the stock shall not be taken in

payment of debts due the bank at less than par value.] The amendment requiring the stock to be received at par in payment of debts was rejected. The other amendment of Mr. Grover's extending the privilege to other banks was also rejected. Mr. Grover moved to strike out the second section of the bill. Carried. The bill was amended by limiting its action to one year from its passage. The bill as amended was passed.

Mr. Robinson—Judiciary.—A House bill to amend the charter of the Masonic Temple, of Louisville. Passed.

Mr. Speed—Military Affairs—Reported the following resolutions, which were adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the Senator from Woodford, with the aid of the Military Board, be instructed to memorialize Congress upon the following subjects:

First, To obtain pay for the officers and soldiers who have been in active service before they were mustered out.

Second, To obtain bounties and pensions for such officers and soldiers as have been killed or wounded in service before they were mustered in.

Under a suspension of the rules, Mr. Keaf offered a joint resolution. [Author.]

the Auditor of Public Accounts to draw warrant upon the Treasurer in favor of H. T. Twyman for \$145, for the loss of a horse and saddle; and, also, in favor of J. S. Hedger for \$125, for the loss of a horse in the service of the State in the present war; rejected. A motion was entered for a reconsideration.

Mr. Grover offered resolutions protesting against the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia: ordered to be printed.

Mr. Bash offered a joint resolution to elect a Public Binder on Saturday: adopted.

Mr. Alexander offered a joint resolution calling on the Governor to inform the Senate whether he knows of a vacancy in the delegation to Congress from the first district; adopted.

The Senate adjourned.

IN HOUSE.

The Speaker laid before the House a report from the commissioners appointed to superintend certain improvements lately

made in the Kentucky Penitentiary.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Rankin offered the following joint resolution.

WHEREAS, Daniel Mathewson, representative of the county of Callaway; A. R. Boon, of the county of Johnson; John W. Elliott, of the counties of Floyd and Rains; George W. Silvertooth, of the counties of Walton and Hickman; George K. Meritt, of the counties of Livingston and Lyon; George W. Kwing, of the

John W. Loggins, J. C. Gilbert, of the county of Marshall; John A. Jones, of the county of McCracken; Rufus Deane, of the county of Warren; James S. Bannister, of the county of Harrison; David M. Galt, of the county of Pike and Letcher; John W. White, of the county of Trigg; and E. S. Spalding, of the county of Union, have not been in attendance upon the present session of this General Assembly since it convened on the 1st day of November last past, and no good or valid excuse has been given for their absence—

Therefore,

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the Auditor of Public Accounts be, and he is hereby, instructed not to draw his warrant

to the Treasurer in favor of the representatives
present, or either of them, for any pay or mileage to
them, either of them, as representatives at this General
Assembly the last September session of this General
Assembly.

Mr. Cleveland offered the following substitute for the resolution, which was adopted, viz:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That hereafter the members of the General Assembly shall be asked to draw their names out of a box, and the following provisions shall be observed:

31. When they are absent on account of sickness or legislative business, or have leave of absence, since the recess of the General Assembly.

Resolved, That they who have not taken their seats during the present adjourned session of the Legislature, or be absent on legislative business of the State, or illness, shall not be allowed their mileage and per diem.

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the clerk of each house to furnish the Auditor with the names and times of service of the members of the General Assembly who

The resolution, as amended, was then adopted.

Mr. Wolfe offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz :

Resolved by the House of Representatives, That a committee be appointed by the Speaker to visit the Lunatic Asylum at Lexington, and report to this House the condition of the same, and such other matters touching the Asylum as they may deem advisable.

SPECIAL CUDDE.

The House then took up the bill to amend the law with regard to commissioners sales, together with the substitute offered therefore by Mr. Underwood.

Mr. Raakin moved to postpone the further consideration of the whole subject for the present: rejected.

Mr. Burnam moved to lay the bill and

amendment on the table: rejected—yeas, 2; nays, 54.

The original bill is as follows:




Sec. 1. That all sales of real estate made by commissioners of courts of chancery jurisdiction, in the counties of Adams, Anson, and Jones, in the State of North Carolina, and carrying out the same, shall be subject to redemption in all respects, and upon the same terms and conditions, that lands sold under execution are made subject to redemption.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its

[Owing to the length of the substitute, we were compelled to omit it.]

After some discussion, in which Messrs. Underwood, Huston, and Ruikin took part, Mr. Andrews moved to dispense with the further consideration of the subject until 12 o'clock to-morrow.

Before any vote was taken, the House adjourned until 2 o'clock.


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50	do G. W. Smith's
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30	do Sack Flour.

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